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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Convocación de la Conferencia Diplomática - Reconocimiento de la Sociedad de la Cruz Roja Centroafricana (Circular núm. 493 a los Comités Centrales) - La acción del Comité Internacional en Oriente Medio - Misión del CICR en Chile - Manual escolar y Libro del profesor : « La Cruz Roja y mi país » - « La Media Luna Roja y mi país ».

GERMAN

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Cornelius van Bynkershoek

by J. H. Rombach

It was 300 years ago, in 1673, that Cornelius van Bynkershoek, the great Dutch lawyer and author on public and international law, was born. It is proper to commemorate this jurist of great reputation as he was still called in 1812 by an American court. For the Red Cross, being a product and perhaps the most important instrument, to-day, of international humanitarian law, should not forget that one of its main sources lies in the doctrine of international law, or law of nations, as it was developed by the great authors of former days, the founders of international law. Although everyone will have in mind the name of Hugo Grotius, that of van Bynkershoek seems quite unknown. There may be some reason for this, but before trying to explain this anomaly we must try to get to know van Bynkershoek a little better.

Born in the capital of the province of Zeeland, Middelburg, in a respectable middle-class family, Cornelius van Bynkershoek lived in the Dutch Republic of the Seven United Provinces at a time when the Republic was still at the height of its power in Europe. Van Bynkershoek went to the then famous university of Franeker in the province of Friesland to study theology, but after all he was not born to be a clergyman and soon turned to the law. At the age of 21, he left the Friesian university as a graduate doctor of modern and ancient law. Ulrich Huber, the Franeker professor with a European reputation, bestowed much praise on his talented pupil. Van Bynkershoek settled as a lawyer at The Hague, the seat of the Dutch Federal Government and of the supreme court for Holland and Zeeland. His reputation grew fast; many clients came to ask his advice and he himself became a well-known personality in different positions of society. Ten years later, in 1704, the States of Zeeland, the Government of his native province, called him to a vacant seat in the supreme court. This court, although formally

restricted to the two provinces of Holland and Zeeland, forming by far the most influential part of the Netherlands at that time, was in fact consulted by the other provinces, too, so that it could be said to represent the highest authority in matters of law in the Republic. For twenty years van Bynkershoek was an esteemed and respected member of the court; then the presidency fell vacant and for the first time in the one hundred and fifty years of the court's existence the possibility arose that a member for Zeeland might be called to this high office. Van Bynkershoek aspired very much to obtain the post and the methods he used to achieve his ambitious aims were not always above reproach. The intricate system of confederate administration and the current notions of decency of the time may excuse him. So in 1724 van Bynkershoek was appointed president of the supreme court, which office he held until his death in 1743. During these years his brilliant intellectual powers won him a fame far exceeding his official position, and his advice was often solicited on questions outside the functions of the court.

So much for the external facts of van Bynkershoek's life, in which we discover some traits—defects as well as virtues—that may also be found in his works. He was a very acute lawyer and rationalist but certainly not a philosopher or moralist. This becomes clear when one reads his crowning work: the two books on questions of public law, first published in Leyden, in 1737.¹ In order to show the tendency of van Bynkershoek's ideas we give here two extracts from that work. Chapter (i) of Book I (on war; Book II deals with miscellaneous subjects) starts with a definition of war: "When Cicero said that there are two kinds of contests, one by means of discussion, the other by means of force, he had reference in the latter case to war. However, he did not in this way intend to define war, as Grotius thought, for such a definition would be incomplete. Equally imperfect is the definition by Alberico Gentili, who says that war is a just contest carried on by the State's armed forces.

¹ *Quaestionum juris publici libri duo*. Fortunately, this work is easily accessible now in an English translation in the series, the classics of international law, published since 1906 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington (1917: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), which includes famous works by renowned authors such as Gentili, Vattel, Hugo Grotius and Pufendorff.

Although the former of these two definitions is approved by Grotius, both will appear to be incomplete from the one I add, a definition which, if I mistake not, embraces all the conditions of war: war is a contest of independent persons carried on by force or fraud for the sake of asserting their rights."

The same chapter ends as follows: "In my definition I was not even willing to omit fraud, since it is immaterial whether we employ strategy or courage against the enemy. Opinions differ, to be sure, and Grotius offers a great number of authorities and precedents on both sides. I would permit every kind of deceit with the sole exception of perfidy and I make this exception not because anything is illegitimate against an enemy, but because when an engagement has been made the enemy ceases to be an enemy as far as regards the engagement. And indeed, since the reason that justifies war justifies every method of destroying the enemy, I find but one way of explaining why so many authorities and precedents oppose the employment of deceit. This opposition is clearly due to the fact that writers, as well as military leaders, improperly confuse justice, which is the subject of our present inquiry, with generosity, a sentiment that often appears in warfare. Justice is indispensable in war, while generosity is wholly voluntary. The former permits the destruction of the enemy by whatsoever means, the latter grants to the enemy whatever we should like to claim for ourselves in our own misfortune and it desires that wars be waged according to the rules of the duel which was formerly admissible in some States. Considerations of justice permit us to have larger forces than the enemy and to use firearms and other devices that differ from theirs, while generosity forbids this. Justice permits every manner of deceit except perfidy, as I have said; generosity does not permit it even, apparently, when the enemy employs it; for cunning is a work of fear. The words of St. Augustine concern justice, indeed, justice is the subject under discussion: when a righteous war is undertaken it is immaterial to the claims of justice whether we contend with open force or with strategy. But I attribute to generosity the deed of the Roman consuls when they wrote to King Pyrrhus: 'It is not our intention to contend with you by means of bribery, head money or fraud.' Many nations have often preferred generosity to justice, or vice versa; even the Romans

have varied in their preference. Accordingly, if you explain the authorities and precedents in the manner I have just indicated, we need not disagree concerning the means to be used in warfare. We need only remember that justice may always be insisted upon, while generosity may not.”

We do not think that many Red Cross adepts when reading this will feel quite at ease with van Bynkershoek. But, as I said before, our movement, started more than a century after the publication of the book, has its roots in the doctrine of international law as well as in the more broadminded feelings of those who based their life and work on the moral necessity of *Inter Arma Caritas*. Justice and generosity have met, at last, in the Geneva Convention.

An important contribution of van Bynkershoek to doctrine is found in his chapter about neutrality. While Grotius does not detach himself from his just-war conception, van Bynkershoek points out that it is not the neutral's duty to sit as a judge over his friends fighting each other and that a neutral ought not to show any preference for a belligerent by helping him with advice, men or material. On the other hand, van Bynkershoek did not yet recognize neutrality as a separate legal condition. It is clear that he rather tolerated and excused the neutrals than respected them. It was the Danish diplomat Huebner who, in 1759, put neutrality on a positive level of dignity as a status with definite rights and duties and especially with the obligation to work for the restoration of peace. His *Traité de la saisie des bâtiments neutres* is another work that could rightly be placed among the classics of international law.

In maritime law, one novelty introduced by van Bynkershoek has proved a very useful solution to an old problem. We find it in his earlier treatise¹: the control of the land over the sea extends as far as cannon will carry. A cannon's range at that time was one league or three sea miles. This tenet became an almost generally accepted principle of international law. It made the extent of littoral sovereignty a fluctuating quantity, but during the 18th and 19th centuries the range of three miles was the normal standard.

¹ “On the sovereignty of the sea” (*De dominio maris*), 1702.

In Book II, which deals with different subjects of varying importance, van Bynkershoek also gives his opinion on the binding force of treaties: confidence is the basis of society. He repudiates the ideas of Machiavelli, whom he does not mention by name but only as "the master of iniquity". Here it is necessary to realize that in the age of van Bynkershoek nearly all treaties were bilateral. Our modern conventions to which many nations pledge themselves were unknown and probably unconceivable to him.

It is not difficult for a citizen of a commercial and seafaring country to understand that van Bynkershoek was also primarily interested in questions of goods and property: the way of losing and retaining them, insurance, seizure of prize ships, the nature of contraband, etc., more so than in the people behind those objects. Prisoners of war, for instance, are scarcely mentioned, but the various problems arising from the capture of enemy property are disentangled very carefully. These chapters in van Bynkershoek's writings show clearly his thorough juridical training that made him fitted to make sharp distinctions. Many examples can be given also of questions that still have a certain relevancy in our present time. We may, however, conclude in stating that Cornelius van Bynkershoek contributed to the development of international law through his standard work and through the influence it had on the theory and, even more so, on the practice in law courts and elsewhere all over the world. If Grotius is very widely known as the father of the law of nations while van Bynkershoek remains in the background, this may be due to the greater broadmindedness of the former who, besides being an eminent jurist, was also a philosopher and a moralist. Notwithstanding that every comparison is always more likely to be false than true, one might venture to say that Henry Dunant has some likeness with Grotius while Gustave Moynier more closely resembles van Bynkershoek. Even if we are fascinated by the somewhat exuberant personalities that attract all attention to themselves, it is only fair that we should mention, when a commemorative date gives us the opportunity to do so, those others who did not contribute less to the common work.

J. H. ROMBACH

A PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

*Under the title of Weapons that may Cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects, the International Committee has published a summarized report on the work of a group of experts whom it convened in Geneva, this year, on the subject of modern weapons.*¹

At the second session, in 1972, of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, the experts of nineteen Governments submitted a written proposal suggesting that the ICRC should consult experts on the problem of the use of certain conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects. In support of their proposal, the experts said, *inter alia*, that, in view of its importance and topical interest, this question had been the subject of sustained debate at the Conference meetings.

Within the last few years, several governmental and non-governmental bodies have been devoting their attention to an examination of the use of these weapons. At its XXth session held at Vienna in 1965, the International Conference of the Red Cross stated in its Resolution No. XXVIII that "...indiscriminate warfare constitutes a danger to the civilian population and the future of civilization" and that "the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited".

Furthermore, the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, recognized the need "to ensure the better

¹ *Weapons that may Cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects*, a 72-page book which can be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Service, 7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, at 12 Swiss francs a copy.

protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts ” and “ to prohibit or limit the use of certain methods and means of warfare ”.

The General Assembly of the United Nations also affirmed, in its Resolution 2444 (XXIII), the principles contained in the two above-mentioned Resolutions.

In its report on the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts, which it submitted to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross (Istanbul, 1969), the ICRC referred, in connection with the different fields in which international humanitarian law should be developed, to the “ prohibition of ‘ non-directed ’ weapons or weapons causing unnecessary suffering ”. The ICRC report came to the conclusion that “ belligerents should refrain from using weapons:

- of a nature to cause unnecessary suffering;
- which, on account of their imprecision or their effects, harmed civilian populations and combatants without distinction;
- whose consequences escaped from the control of those employing them, in space or time.”

The XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross requested the ICRC “ on the basis of its report to pursue actively its efforts in this regard ”.

In the field of modern weapons, the United Nations has already carried out significant work. In its Resolution 2852 (XXVI), the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with paragraph 126 of his report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts (A/8052), a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use. The Secretary-General followed the mandate given to him by submitting to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a detailed report on this matter (A/8803).

Shortly afterwards, a private body, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), also published a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons. This report, which was released a few days after the UN Secretary-General's, was described as an

“interim report”, and it is understood that a final version is to be published at the end of 1973. Unlike the UN Secretary-General’s report, the SIPRI interim report laid particular stress upon the legal and humanitarian aspects of the use of these weapons.

The present report, therefore, may be considered to form part of a series of studies undertaken by the United Nations and other institutions on the subject of weapons. The pressing nature of the problem itself and the fact that, at the present moment, it is not being considered by any international body, are among the reasons that have led the ICRC to carry out this particular study. The interest it arouses may be seen in the animated discussions and the numerous written proposals produced at the time when Article 30 (entitled “Means of combat”) of the draft Additional Protocol to the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, submitted by the ICRC, came up for examination at the second session of the Conference of Government Experts.

With a view to drawing up the present report, the ICRC invited experts from those countries which had drafted the proposal referred to above to meet at its Geneva headquarters. Some experts, nationals of other governments concerned, also took part. In addition, the ICRC invited the participation of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the Special Committee on Disarmament of the Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. This was the basis upon which it was possible to convene a well-qualified working group comprising thirty-six experts from twenty countries, three experts from the United Nations, two from the World Health Organization, one from the NGO Special Committee on Disarmament and one from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

This working group met in two sessions, the first during 26 February-2 March 1973, and the second during 12-15 June. During the first session, drafting assignments for the individual chapters of the report were distributed among the experts. The drafts that were subsequently submitted were edited at the ICRC and then considered by the working group during the second session. The amendments and revisions recommended by the experts at the second session were subsequently incorporated by the ICRC during its

editing of the final report. The ICRC wishes to express its appreciation to the World Health Organization for its assistance during the two editing processes.

The present report is purely documentary in character. It does not formulate any concrete proposals for the prohibition or limitation of the use of the weapons under consideration, although the ICRC and the experts alike hope that this may one day be possible.

The purpose of the report is to give a description of those weapons which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects. The field of enquiry has therefore been circumscribed by these two criteria. Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons have not been considered to any substantial extent, for both the UN Secretary-General and the World Health Organization have published reports on chemical and biological weapons, and the UN Secretary-General has also published one on nuclear weapons. Although the UN Secretary-General has also issued a report on incendiary weapons, it was considered useful, in view of the recency of his report, to include an abstract of it.

The intention of the first two chapters of the report is to provide readers with a background to the subsequent chapters. Chapter I is devoted to a survey of the existing legal limitations regarding the use of specific weapons, and is intended to give readers an idea of the legal framework in which the problems are situated. The main provisions of conventional and customary international law, with special reference to those incorporated in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, are mentioned in this first chapter. Chapter II describes briefly all the major categories of weapon, and goes on to discuss, in broad terms, their military applications in relation to the concept of indiscriminateness. The chapter ends with an account of the medical and other problems involved in the measurement of degrees of suffering or injury.

The next five chapters constitute the main body of the report. In them, the relevant contemporary weapons and their effects on the human body are described. Chapter III deals with small-calibre single projectiles, such as those fired by rifles or machine-guns. Chapter IV describes explosive weapons of the blast and fragmentation types. Chapter V describes time-delay weapons, such as mines and booby-traps. Chapter VI deals with incendiary weapons, and

is an abstract of the UN Secretary-General's report on this subject.¹ Each of these four chapters ends with a summary of their salient features. Chapter VII speculates upon future weapon developments, and takes the laser as a specific example. The report closes with some brief "final remarks".

The ICRC expresses the hope that the present report will prove useful and stimulating. It is being distributed to all national Red Cross Societies, to all Governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, and to all interested non-governmental organizations. The report will also be available to anyone else wishing to consult it. It has been designed to contribute to the knowledge of all sections of the public, even those that are not particularly well-informed on the matters under consideration.

The ICRC, for its part, if the need were felt, would be prepared to continue inquiries and, for example, convene a conference of government experts in order to contribute to the promotion of relevant international humanitarian law.

* * *

To give our readers a better idea of the contents of the Report now published by the ICRC, we list below the different chapters :

- CHAP. I. *Existing legal prohibitions or limitations regarding the use of specific weapons*
1. General principles
 - (a) Unnecessary suffering
 - (b) Indiscriminate effects
 2. Military Manuals and Regulations
 3. Implementation and international co-operation

¹ Report submitted to the twenty-seventh General Assembly (A/8803).

CHAP. II. *Principal categories of weapon, and the questions of indiscriminateness and degrees of suffering or injury*

1. The principal categories of weapon
 - Explosive and penetrating weapons
 - Incendiary weapons
 - Nuclear weapons
 - Biological weapons
 - Chemical weapons
2. Military classifications of weapons and the question of indiscriminateness
3. Problems in measuring degrees of injury and suffering experienced from war wounds
 - (a) Degree of pain from wounds
 - (b) Probability of death
 - (c) Degree of disability after injury

CHAP. III. *Small-calibre projectiles*

1. Historical background
2. Weapons for firing small-calibre projectiles
3. Military requirements and the design of small-calibre projectiles
4. Medical effects of small-calibre projectiles
5. Salient features of the chapter

CHAP. IV. *Blast and fragmentation weapons*

1. Blast weapons
2. Fragmentation weapons
3. Military applications of blast and fragmentation weapons
4. Medical effects of blast and fragmentation weapons
 - (a) Blast effects
 - (b) Fragmentation effects
5. Salient features of the chapter

CHAP. V. *Time-delay weapons*

1. Technical characteristics of time-delay weapons
 - Landmines
 - Aircraft, artillery and naval gun-delivered mines
 - Booby-traps
2. Military applications
3. Medical effects
4. Salient features of the chapter

CHAP. VI. *Incendiary weapons*

1. The different types of incendiary weapon
 - (a) Incendiary agents
 - (b) Incendiary munitions
2. Tactical applications
3. The use of incendiary weapons against strategic targets
4. Medical effects of incendiaries
5. Salient features of the chapter

CHAP. VII. *Potential weapon developments*

1. General trends
 2. Lasers
 - (a) Gas-dynamic lasers
 - (b) Electric-discharge lasers
 - (c) Chemical lasers
-

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Recognition of the Central African Red Cross Society

Geneva, 31 October 1973

Circular No. 493

*to the Central Committees of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent
and Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you that the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 24 October 1973, officially recognized the Central African Red Cross Society.

The new Society formally applied for recognition by the International Committee on 3 September 1973. Its request was supported by various documents including its Statutes, the Central African Republic Government Act recognizing the Central African Red Cross as a National Society auxiliary to the public authorities, and a report on the Society's activities.

These documents, which were examined jointly by the International Committee and the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies, showed that the ten qualifying conditions for recognition of a new National Society had been fulfilled.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

This recognition, which the International Committee is pleased to announce, brings to 121 the total number of member Societies of the International Red Cross.

The Central African Red Cross, which was visited on many occasions by representatives of the International Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies, is active throughout the territory. It is concerned, in case of conflict, with assistance to military and civilian wounded and sick and to prisoners of war. In peacetime, it goes to the aid of victims of natural disasters, alleviates suffering, and takes part in health improvement schemes, including those adopted for the prevention of disease.

The Government of the Central African Republic acceded to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on 1 August 1966, with effect from 13 August 1960.

The Society is presided over by Mr. Antonio Frank. Its headquarters is at Bangui.*

The International Committee of the Red Cross has pleasure in welcoming the Central African Red Cross to membership of the International Red Cross, in accrediting it and commending it, by this circular, to all other National Societies, and in expressing sincere good wishes for its future and for the success of its humanitarian work.

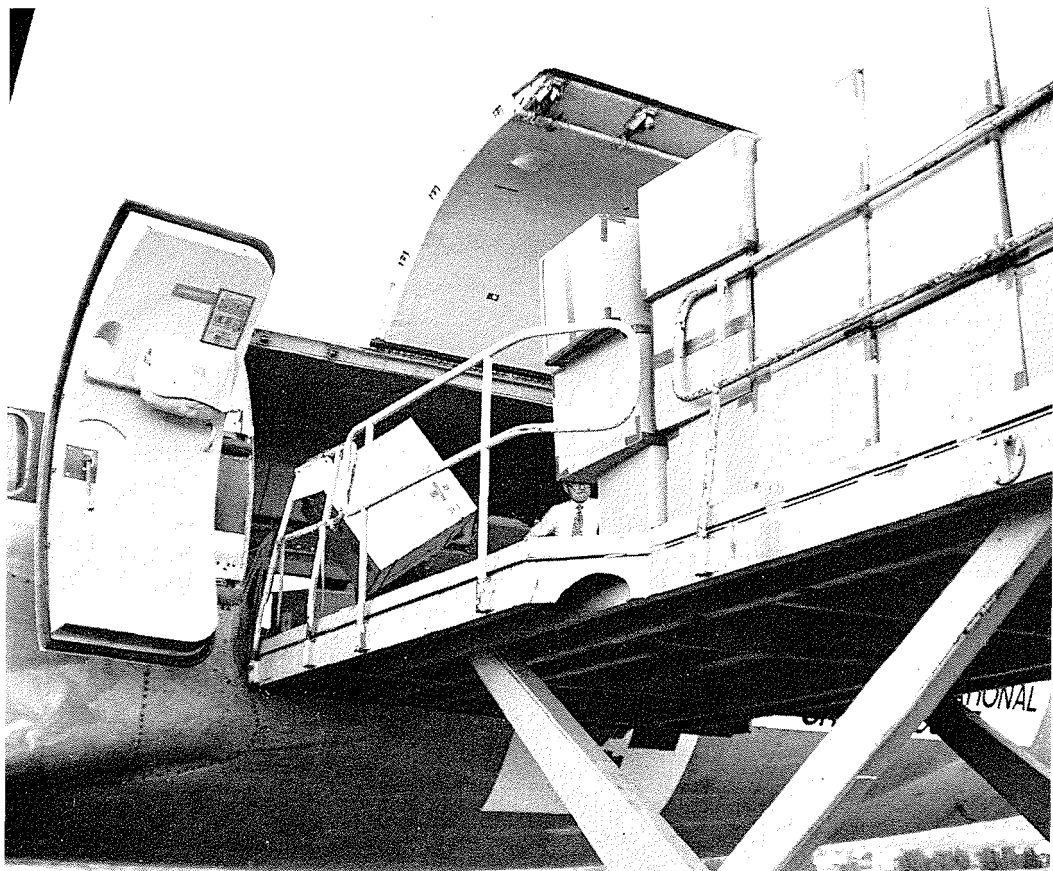
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Eric MARTIN

President

* The new Society's address is: Croix-Rouge centrafricaine, Avenue Mobutu, B.P. 1428, Bangui.

Red Cross relief supplies for victims of Middle East conflict



In Beirut, unloading of supplies from the aircraft...

Photo J.-J. Kurz/ICRC



... made available to the ICRC by the Swiss Government.

Photo J.-J. Kurz / ICRC

The International Committee's Action in the Middle East

At the outset of hostilities in the Middle East, the ICRC took various steps in Geneva and through its delegation in the field.

First of all, the ICRC reminded the Governments involved in the conflict of their obligations under the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. Further, the ICRC stated that it was prepared to offer its services in any activities that required a neutral intermediary. The activities entail, in particular, the tracing of prisoners of war and civilians, visiting prisoners of war and making arrangements for their repatriation. The ICRC was assured by all parties that they would implement the Geneva Conventions and aid the ICRC in its traditional duties.

Concomitantly steps were taken at ICRC headquarters in Geneva to face any emergency. The number of delegates in the field was increased and relief arrangements made for victims of the conflict.

Appeals to belligerents

On 9 October 1973, the ICRC issued the following appeal on behalf of civilians to the parties to the conflict:

The International Committee of the Red Cross is extremely concerned at the extent of the new outbreak of violence in the Middle East and especially at its effects in densely populated areas. This tragic turn of events, confirmed by reliable sources and by the protests which it has received from various parties to the conflict, has led the ICRC to repeat its pressing overtures of twenty-four hours previously to the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Governments involved, urging them to abide by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. It stresses the necessity of sparing the civilian population in all circumstances.

On 11 October, in view of the alarming news reaching it on the plight of the civilian population, the ICRC urged all the belligerents (Iraq, Israel, Arab Republic of Egypt and Syrian Arab Republic) to observe forthwith the provisions of Part IV ("Civilian Population") of the draft Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, in particular Article 46 ("Protection of the Civilian Population"), Article 47 ("General Protection of Civilian Objects") and Article 50 ("Precautions in Attack").

The Governments of the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq replied favourably to the ICRC, as did the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the latter provided Israel did the same.

Israel replied thus on 19 October: "In response to the ICRC appeal, the Government of Israel states that it has strictly respected and will continue so to respect the provisions of public international law which prohibit attacks on civilians and civilian objects."

As the ICRC considered that this statement did not answer the question it had asked, on 1 November the Government of Israel—through Mr. R. Kidron, Political Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs—supplemented its reply as follows:

"As you are aware following the extensive conversations which we held on 30 and 31 October, the Government of Israel was both surprised and disappointed by the negative ICRC reaction to its statement. I explained that the ICRC proposal was examined in Jerusalem with the utmost seriousness and attention, and that the statement reproduced above was formulated after most careful consideration.

However, in order to remove any doubts as to its attitude on this matter, I am instructed to state that it is the view of the Government of Israel that the statement of its position transmitted to the ICRC on 19 October 1973 includes and goes well beyond the obligations of Articles 46, 47 and 50 of the Draft Additional Protocol mentioned in the ICRC note of 11 October 1973 in that it comprises the entire body of public international law, both written and

customary, relative to the protection of civilians and civilian objects from attack in international armed conflicts.

I trust that this explanation of my Government's position will be accepted by the ICRC in the positive spirit in which it is made, and that the record will be corrected accordingly."

Prisoners of War

When fighting began, the ICRC asked the parties to the conflict for lists of prisoners of war and permission to visit them. By the end of October, the ICRC had received lists from Israel relating to 2167 Egyptian prisoners of war, 354 Syrian prisoners of war, 17 Iraqi prisoners of war and 5 Moroccan prisoners of war. In Israel, ICRC delegates were able to visit the prisoners in hospitals, and on 19 October they made an initial visit to some 800 sound prisoners in a camp.

The ICRC received from the Egyptian authorities the names of 85 Israeli prisoners of war, including 37 soldiers who had surrendered to the Egyptian armed forces in the presence of an ICRC delegate, at Port Tawfiq on 13 October, and the names of 45 wounded prisoners whom ICRC delegates in Cairo visited in a hospital.

Lebanon notified the capture of two Israeli pilots, who were visited by the ICRC in a Beirut hospital.

The ICRC has received no list from the Syrian authorities, and its delegates in Damascus have not yet been able to visit the Israeli prisoners in Syrian hands.

The ICRC has renewed its approaches, in Geneva and in the field, with a view to securing early permission from all parties to the conflict to visit prisoners and to receiving capture notifications.

Relief

The ICRC has also made arrangements to maintain co-ordination with National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies and to send speedy replies to requests received from the countries involved in the conflict.

A general appeal has been issued to all National Societies for donations in cash and in kind. At the same time, the ICRC has

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despatched to the Middle East some 15 tons of emergency medicaments, partly donated by Red Cross Societies. These supplies were carried by the DC-6 aircraft made available to the ICRC by the Swiss Confederation.

The aircraft made an initial flight to Beirut and Nicosia on 13 October. It carried five delegates who were experts in relief, logistics and radiocommunication. The cargo consisted of 7 tons of emergency medicaments, including 1,000 doses of blood plasma, plus radio equipment.

The supplies were unloaded at Beirut,¹ in co-operation with the Lebanese Red Cross, while the blood plasma and a batch of emergency medicaments were forwarded to Syria in lorries, in response to an initial request from the National Society.

The second flight brought to Cairo approximately 7 tons of emergency medicaments (intravenous drip material, penicillin, dried plasma, physiological serum) donated by the Red Cross Societies of France, Finland and Switzerland and the ICRC. The remainder of the cargo (1.2 tons from the Swedish Red Cross) was unloaded at Nicosia, where the ICRC had set up an advanced base for operations.

On 23 October, a third flight took place, to Cairo with further emergency medicament supplies.

On 26 October, a helicopter with which the ICRC had been provided by the Israeli authorities brought 200 litres of blood and 200 units of blood plasma to the Egyptian Third Army, on the east bank of the Suez Canal. The operation was repeated two days later, when 117 litres of blood and 200 units of plasma were carried.

On 28 October, the ICRC arranged for a convoy of about a dozen lorries to leave Cairo with food and medicaments for civilians and soldiers in the town of Suez.

On 30 October, an ICRC aircraft flew to Cairo with 4 tons of medicaments.

On 31 October, an aircraft again took off, this time for Tel Aviv. It carried a load of more than 3 tons of medical supplies.

¹ *Plate.*

Meeting on ICRC Action

On 25 October, the ICRC called a meeting in Geneva to discuss Red Cross action on behalf of Middle East conflict victims. The meeting was attended by representatives of twenty-two National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies. The League was represented by its Secretary General, Mr. Henrik Beer, and a number of League officials. Mr. R. Gallopin, President of the ICRC Executive Board, stressed the need for co-operation and co-ordination within the Red Cross as a whole in order to ensure quick and effective protection and aid.

At the meeting, the ICRC described its activities in the Middle East for several years past and the plan of action it had put into operation at the outbreak of the present conflict, and it put forward a plan of assistance with ICRC co-ordination and full Red Cross participation. The cost of the programme, based on an initial appraisal of needs, is estimated at 8 million Swiss francs over a period of four months.

The National Societies of the following countries were present: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Trinity and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Organization in the field

On 31 October, ICRC arrangements in the field comprised:

- Six delegations: *Amman* (three delegates); *Beirut* (four delegates); *Damascus* (four delegates); *Cairo* (five delegates). The ICRC delegation in Israel and the occupied territories includes an office in *Tel Aviv* (three delegates) and two sub-delegations in *Gaza* (five delegates) and *Jerusalem* (four delegates). The size of the personnel is in relation to the ICRC's duties towards the Arab civilian population of occupied territories. *Nicosia* (two delegates).
- A radiocommunication network with Geneva comprising five stations (Amman, Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem and Nicosia).

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- Two warehouses for relief supplies at Beirut and Nicosia with stocks of medicaments and emergency supplies.

* * *

In order to meet the deadline for publication, this report goes up to the end of October, but the ICRC's activity is being kept up in all the countries where there are victims of the conflict. Our account of this work will be continued in our next issue.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Chile**

The mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross to Chile, composed of six delegates including one doctor, pursued its visits in October to places of detention in that country. The ICRC delegates made several visits to the National Stadium in Santiago and also to Valparaiso. A first round of visits was made to the north and south of Chile, followed later by a further round of visits. Altogether, the ICRC delegates went to eighteen places of detention and saw more than ten thousand detainees. Everywhere they were able to talk with detainees of their choice, without witnesses.

In all the places of detention visited, the ICRC delegates distributed relief supplies (mainly blankets, powdered milk, food, toilet articles and medicaments) jointly with the Chilean Red Cross. In the National Stadium, Santiago, they handed out clothing and blankets out of reserve stocks of the League of Red Cross Societies kept by the Chilean Red Cross. In view of the large requirements, the ICRC has appealed to several National Red Cross Societies to contribute, among other things, blankets, medicaments, vaccines and disinfectants. It will be recalled that it has sent the Chilean Red Cross more than 3 tons of emergency medical supplies.

Tracing bureaux have been set up at Chilean Red Cross headquarters and in the National Stadium, where a great many enquiries for missing persons have been registered. A delegate of the Central Tracing Agency has left Geneva for Santiago, to co-ordinate action with the National Society.

Lastly, the ICRC is associated with various United Nations and Church organizations in an endeavour to find a solution to the problem of political refugees. The ICRC will provide those allowed to leave Chile with travel documents.

Asian sub-continent

In accordance with the Agreements signed by India and Pakistan on 28 August 1973, the ICRC was entrusted by the Governments concerned with various tasks: on the one hand, the

repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war held in India and, on the other, the transfer and repatriation of civilians from Pakistan to Bangladesh.

India

ICRC visits to prisoner-of-war camps and Pakistani civilian internees are continuing. The main purpose now is to inform prisoners about current repatriation operations. Prisoners of war are required to complete individual repatriation cards for the index maintained by the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

Repatriations, which started on 28 September, take place at the Indo-Pakistani frontier post of Wagah. ICRC delegates accompany the trains (840 prisoners per convoy) from the camp to the frontier post, and supervise the operation. By 26 October, 12,749 Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees had been repatriated from India.

Relief distributions to civilian internees have also continued, consisting mainly in distributions of powdered milk, baby foods and fruit, to a value of 20,000 Swiss francs a month.

Pakistan

ICRC delegates are continuing to visit repatriation centres holding Bengali army men and their families, and expatriation centres sheltering Bengali civilians. The delegates are still making regular visits to Bengali communities throughout the country and registering Bengalis who want to go to Bangladesh. For the trip they are provided with ad hoc identity documents made out by the ICRC, which bear the Pakistan exit visa and the Bangladesh entry visa. As it does in India, the ICRC delegation prepares repatriation cards (to leave the country) for the Central Tracing Agency.

Relief programmes for needy Bengalis are being continued at a monthly cost of 33,000 Swiss francs.

Bangladesh

ICRC delegates are continuing to make regular visits to non-local communities and to distribute relief supplies, at a monthly cost of 120,000 Swiss francs.

To start with, the Governments concerned have come to an agreement regarding the repatriation of the following four categories:

- persons residing or having resided in Pakistan;
- former employees of the Pakistani Central Government;
- members of separated families (immediate relatives);
- a substantial number of special hardship cases.

The ICRC has registered persons belonging to any of these categories and transmitted lists of applicants for repatriation to the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh. In addition, ad hoc identity documents and transfer cards are issued to those accepted and for the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. Lastly, ICRC delegates at Dacca supervise the departure of non-Bengalis for Pakistan and, conversely, the arrival of Bengalis from Pakistan.

On 26 October, repatriations carried out jointly by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the ICRC were as follows: 8,312 Bengali civilians from Pakistan to Bangladesh and 13,653 Bengali army men (with their families); 9,142 non-locals from Bangladesh to Pakistan.

Owing to the extension of its duties in the Asian sub-continent, the ICRC has strengthened the personnel of its delegations by increasing it to 20 delegates at Dacca, 14 at New Delhi, and 19 at Islamabad. The local staff has been doubled.

The total budget for the area has also been increased. For the last quarter of 1973 it amounts to 2.5 million Swiss francs. To meet this increased expenditure, the ICRC has made a further appeal to the donor governments approached last June. ICRC funds for this action will be exhausted by the end of November.

Thailand

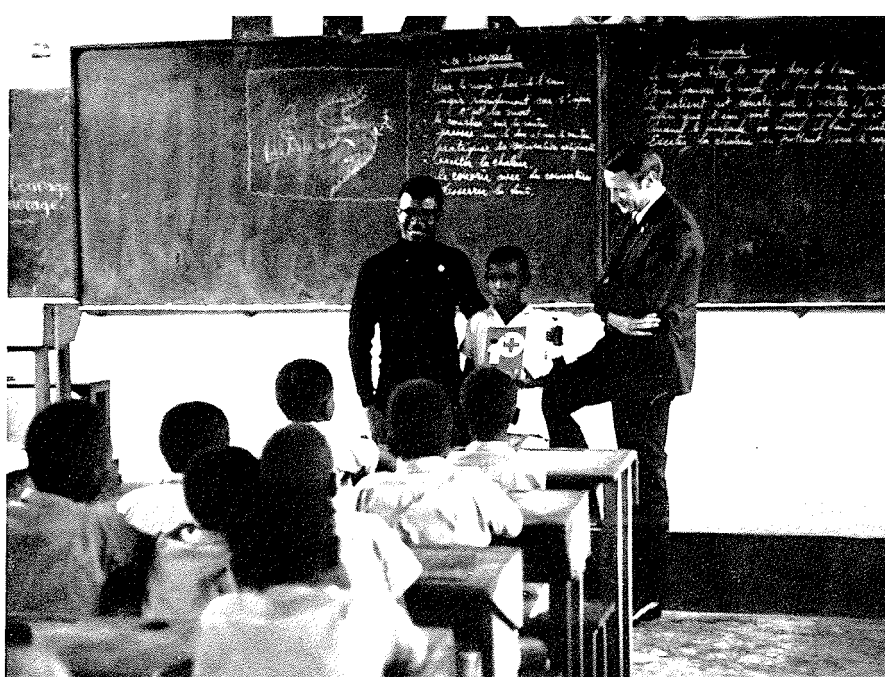
Following a preliminary mission last June, the ICRC regional delegate for Asia was in Thailand from 10 to 18 October. He was welcomed by leaders of the National Red Cross Society. On 11 and 12 October, he visited the Chiang Hai and Phitsanuloke rehabilitation centres.

*IN GENEVA***ICRC clarification**

On 27 September 1973, the "Vietnam Presse" agency published an article entitled "The International Red Cross approves the treatment of communist prisoners in South Vietnam", mentioning a visit by the ICRC delegation in the Republic of Vietnam to the Chi-Hoa "correction centre" in Saigon. The ICRC delegation did indeed, on 14 June 1973, go to that institution built for the detention of several thousand detainees but, as "Vietnam Presse" admits, the delegation had access to only 83 prisoners of war (officially described as Vietnamese communist prisoners) who had been sentenced to imprisonment for penal law offences during their captivity in a prisoner-of-war camp. The delegation did not see any other detainees and was therefore unable to make any statement concerning their number or conditions of detention.

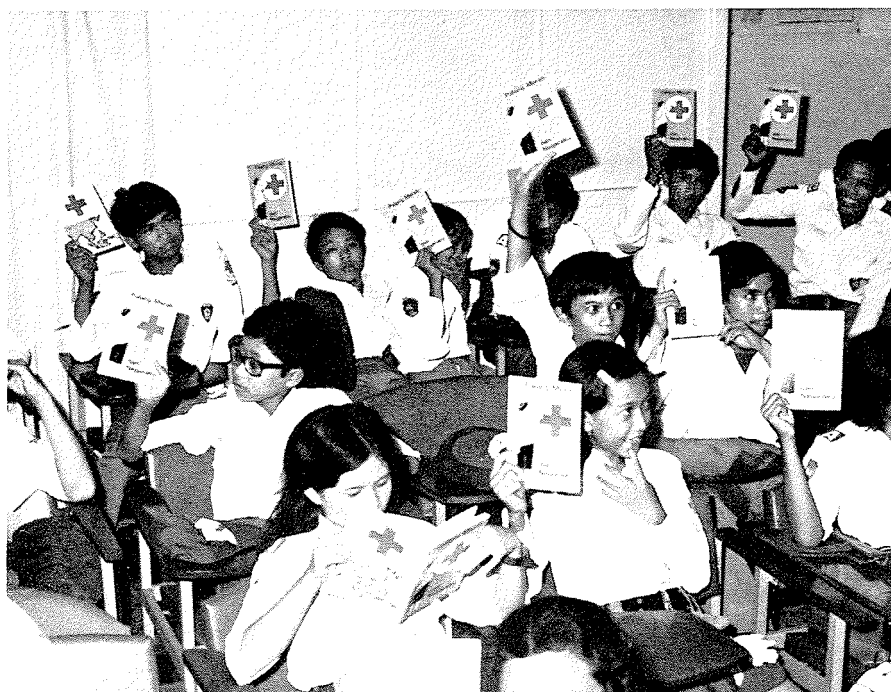
The ICRC can only deplore that the "Vietnam Presse" agency should have quoted extracts from its delegates' report out of context, inaccurately and in a misleading manner.

The ICRC repeats the statement it has made in previous press releases that it has not had access to any civilian detainees in South Vietnam since March 1972, when it ceased its visits to civilian detainees in view of the restrictive conditions which the authorities sought to impose.



The school textbook "The Red Cross and My Country" published by the ICRC and introduced into schools in *Kigali*, Rwanda (presented by an ICRC delegate, right) ...

...and schools in *Djakarta*, Indonesia...





... and schools in *Manila*, Philippines.

*SCHOOL TEXTBOOK AND TEACHER'S MANUAL*¹

“ The Red Cross and My Country ”

“ The Red Crescent and My Country ”

In its desire to contribute actively to disseminating the principles of the Red Cross and the Conventions among schoolchildren the world over, the International Committee took the initiative of publishing and offering National Societies an 80-page school textbook with illustrations suited to each country. The school textbook was complemented by a “ Teacher’s Manual ” to serve as a guide for teachers. By 31 October 1973, fifty-eight countries of Africa, Asia and the Middle East were using the textbook, and more than two million copies had been published in seventeen languages.

Parallel to the school textbook, 192,550 copies of the “ Teacher’s Manual ” have been published in the same languages.

Those countries and National Societies that have asked the ICRC for the booklets have been provided, free of charge, with stocks designed to facilitate the launching of the dissemination programme, on the understanding that the countries using them would continue and increase publication in subsequent years. The results of that action, after four years, may be regarded as very positive.

A list follows, showing, region by region, the countries using the school textbook and the “ Teacher’s Manual ”, the languages in which they have been published, and the quantities supplied by the ICRC.

¹ *Plate.*

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AFRICA

Twenty-eight countries

Two languages (English and French)

	<i>School textbook</i>	<i>“ Teacher’s Manual ”</i>
BOTSWANA	10,480	1,000
BURUNDI	26,160	2,000
CAMEROON	63,600	5,000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	20,880	1,500
CONGO, PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF	9,360	
DAHOMEY	53,124	2,550
GABON	4,800	500
GAMBIA	16,440	1,100
GHANA	54,976	2,166
IVORY COAST	57,936	1,800
KENYA	36,960	2,500
LESOTHO	5,780	550
LIBERIA	32,544	2,200
MADAGASCAR	7,200	
MALAWI	20,080	2,000
MALI	49,272	2,500
MAURITIUS	20,000	2,000
NIGER	29,760	2,000
RWANDA	27,660	2,000
SENEGAL	2,000	200
SIERRA LEONE	31,160	1,335
SWAZILAND	4,800	500
TANZANIA	19,180	1,000
TOGO	53,960	2,566
UGANDA	15,240	650
UPPER VOLTA	47,100	2,450
ZAIRE	29,040	2,000
ZAMBIA	4,000	100
Total:	<u>753,492</u>	<u>44,167</u>

785,000 copies of the school textbook and 47,800 copies of the “ Teacher’s Manual ” have been published.

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MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICAN STATES

Sixteen countries

Two languages (Arabic/French and Arabic)

	<i>School textbook</i>	<i>"Teacher's Manual"</i>
ALGERIA	24,960	2,500
BAHRAIN	1,000	
EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	30,000	
IRAQ	2,000	
JORDAN	50,000	
KUWAIT *	20,000	
LEBANON	5,000	
MAURITANIA	10,000	1,050
MOROCCO	24,960	
SUDAN	39,840	4,000
TUNISIA	24,960	2,500
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	5,000	
Total:	<u>237,720</u>	<u>10,050</u>

250,000 copies (100,000 in 1971 and 150,000 in 1972) of "The Red Crescent and My Country" and 16,700 copies of the "Teacher's Manual" have been published in Arabic and in an Arabic-French version.

ASIA

Thirteen countries

Fifteen languages

	<i>Language</i>	<i>School textbook</i>	<i>"Teacher's Manual"</i>
BURMA	Burmese	50,000	5,000
INDIA	Hindi	100,000	10,000
INDONESIA	Bahasa Indonesia	90,000	3,000
KHMER REPUBLIC	Khmer	50,000	5,000

* KUWAIT: 20,000 copies printed at the expense of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society, which donated 11,000 to the ICRC for distribution as follows: SYRIA 1,000; QATAR 1,000; ABU DHABI 2,000; PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN 7,000.

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<i>Asia (continued)</i>		<i>School textbook</i>	<i>"Teacher's Manual"</i>
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	Korean	50,000	6,000
LAOS	Lao/French	100,000	5,000
MALAYSIA	Malay/English/ Chinese/Tamil	125,000	20,000
NEPAL	Nepáli	20,600	3,000
PHILIPPINES	English	110,000	15,000
SINGAPORE	English	80,000	10,000
SRI LANKA	Sinhala	100,000	6,000
THAILAND	Thai	50,000	
Total:		925,600	88,000

AFGHANISTAN has published "The Red Crescent and My Country" in Pushtu, at its own expense.

LATIN AMERICA

Eight countries

One language

ARGENTINA	ECUADOR	MEXICO ¹	PERU
COLOMBIA	EL SALVADOR	PANAMA	VENEZUELA

These eight countries declared that they wanted to use "The Red Cross and My Country" and purposed to publish a revised version.

In February 1971, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Ninth Inter American Red Cross Conference in Managua, the ICRC sent copies of the school textbook and the "Teacher's Manual" to Red Cross Societies and Ministries of Education after issuing a revised pilot edition of 3,000 copies of the school textbook and the same number of the "Teacher's Manual".

*

In conclusion, fifty-eight countries are using the school textbook and the "Teacher's Manual" in French, English, Burmese, Sinhala, Korean, Bahasa Indonesia, Lao, Malay, Chinese, Nepáli, Thai, Spanish, Arabic, Pushtu, Hindi, Khmer and Tamil.

¹ Mexico has prepared a version adapted to that country.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ASSISTANCE IN INDO-CHINA

International Red Cross Assistance is pursuing its activities in Geneva and in the field.

Republic of Vietnam

The Saigon tracing bureau has registered 34,000 displaced persons. It has received 9,000 enquiries, 50 per cent of them relating to missing persons assumed to be in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, 4 per cent in the Khmer Republic, and 1 per cent in the Republic of Vietnam. Thirty-eight per cent of these enquiries concern army men, 12 per cent orphans and non-Vietnamese.

At the end of August, the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam and Indo-China Operational Group (IOG) delegates carried out over a thousand distributions, benefiting 210,000 families or more than a million persons in the country's four areas. Such relief supplies (including food, fabrics, blankets, mats, mosquito nets, toilet articles and farming tools) are bought locally or withdrawn from National Society stocks. The supplies are valued at 4 million Swiss francs.

A medical team of the Netherlands Red Cross has been at work in Chau Doc since September. Another team, recruited by IOG, based at Phu Bon, is providing treatment for some 11,000 montagnards. The ICRC is pursuing its programme of medical assistance in various orphanages of the Saigon area.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam

At the end of August, the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva transmitted to the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam 3,300 enquiries received from the Saigon office of the Tracing Agency with the request that it proceed with the necessary tracing operations in co-operation with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The programme relating to the construction of prefabricated dwellings for 10,000 homeless families, at a total cost of 20 million Swiss francs, is being actively prepared. IOG has provided medicaments and surgical equipment to the value of over a million Swiss francs, and nine ambulances.

Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam

The Central Tracing Agency in Geneva has relayed 3,300 enquiries received from Saigon, in order that the necessary tracing operations may be carried out in co-operation with the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The project for a 250-bed hospital is under way. A number of National Societies have already made contributions enabling IOG to cover the first instalment of 2.5 million Swiss francs of the priority needs of the polyclinic section and the haematology and blood transfusion laboratory. In addition, IOG has provided medical relief amounting to 320,000 Swiss francs.

Laos

The Vientiane tracing bureau has received 1,000 enquiries, of which 350 concern Americans missing in action, 150 other foreigners, and 500 Laotians.

Lao Red Cross distributions, in which IOG delegates have taken part, are carried out mainly in the provinces of Savannakhet, Paksé and Wapikhamthong.

Three medical teams are at work in Luang Prabang (Swiss Red Cross), Paklay (Japanese Red Cross) and Paksane (British and French Red Cross). IOG has provided the Lao Red Cross with an ambulance and medical supplies to a value of 175,000 Swiss francs.

Pathet Lao

Mobile X-ray equipment, medicaments and surgical kits worth 280,000 Swiss francs have been despatched by IOG.

Khmer Republic

The Phnom Penh tracing bureau has registered 18,000 displaced persons while 3,500 enquiries have been received, 1,700 of which have been relayed to the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. A special index has been established, containing names of missing persons of other nationalities.

Relief distributions, carried out by the Khmer Red Cross in co-operation with IOG delegates, have been made to 30,000 displaced families in Phnom Penh camps and in several other camps set up in the provinces of Battambang, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Kompong Chnan, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. Distributions have consisted mainly of food, mosquito nets and fabrics. IOG's local purchases have totalled 250,000 Swiss francs a month. IOG has also helped to improve living conditions in camps, particularly with medical installations and milk distribution to children and expectant mothers.

The two medical teams (a Belgian Red Cross team at Svay Rieng and a Swiss Red Cross team in the Phnom Penh paediatric hospital) were joined in October by two further teams, a Swedish Red Cross team at Kompong Cham and a Danish-Norwegian Red Cross team at Kompong Thom.

Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea

IOG approached the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea (GRUNK) and offered the services of the Red Cross to the population of territory controlled by that Government. The offer was welcomed, but so far no word has been received as to what services IOG might be asked to render in aid of victims of the conflict in GRUNK-controlled territory.

REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE IN WEST AFRICA

The League of Red Cross Societies selected Lomé, capital of Togo, for the Red Cross Regional Training Institute seminar held from 3 to 15 September 1973. The welcome and the support given by the Togolese authorities and Red Cross and the very appropriate setting of the *Maison du Parti du Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais* augured well for the event. The League was represented by Mr. Kilde, Assistant Director of the Relief Preparedness Bureau; Mr. Elliot, Training Adviser; Mr. Grunfeld, Regional Delegate, and Mrs. Pejovic, Assistant to the Regional Officer for Africa. The ICRC was represented by Mr. Boissier, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute.

The Red Cross is in the first place an ideal, but it is also an administration despite its unusually large number of voluntary workers. The seminar was therefore of more immediate concern to the administrators of the National Societies of the following nine French-speaking countries of West Africa: Cameroon, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal, Togo and the Upper Volta.

Administering is a far more complex activity than one might think. A good administrator should be able to detect needs that must be met, establish priorities, pinpoint targets and plan action. He must administer assets and co-ordinate the activities of those working under his supervision.

The courses covering all these subjects were conducted by senior Togolese officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Education. The participants were all agreed as to the high level of the courses, which had been carefully prepared by Mr. Edouard Kodjo, Minister of Finance of the Togolese Republic, who himself conducted them. Like others before it, the Lomé Institute called upon local teachers more aware than anyone else of the problems with which the Red Cross had to contend in that area.

From beginning to end, the participants were required to take an active part in the seminar. Under the guidance of a Togolese

expert in group dynamics, all manner of discussion and practical work led to fruitful exchanges and the assimilation of data.

Twice the participants went out into the field, and not just as tourists—much as they enjoyed the experience—but to make a practical assessment of the needs of rural communities. Those needs were manifold, sometimes pitiful, and some were beyond actual Red Cross capacity. Hence the necessity to make a judicious choice and to explain to the villagers the reasons for certain measures which would improve conditions. Progress was not something that could be imposed. It was the result of co-operation by those directly concerned. The road was still encumbered by some old habits which would gradually have to be changed through sustained, prolonged and methodical effort. To give advice about the making and use of water filters was not enough. The first requirement was to make people realize the connection between certain diseases and such redoubtable parasites as the Guinea worm, or drinking water from the nearby stream rich in unseen dangers. In her closing address, Mrs. Eyadema, Honorary President of the Togolese Red Cross and wife of the President of the Republic, rightly stressed this particular aspect when she said:

“ All of you are called upon to meet needs which are sometimes very great, with resources which are always slender. But there is one resource which should never be lacking, and that is active co-operation from those you propose to help. To secure that co-operation you must, above all, act as organizers and educators. You must rouse energy and initiative. This is not an easy matter, but it is vital, the prerequisite of success. I know you see it as one of the most evident results of your work.”

*DISSEMINATION OF
THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS*

ITALY

At the request of the International Committee, the Italian Red Cross has informed the latter of the work so far undertaken for the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions in Italy. We are pleased to inform our readers of this work which, the National Society has stressed, is to be not only maintained but intensified.

Pursuant to Resolution No. XXI of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, to the wishes expressed by National Societies at the meeting in The Hague in February 1971, and to Resolution No. 1 of the Council of Delegates which met in Mexico City in October 1971, the Italian Red Cross has carried out the following work in order to disseminate the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in accordance with an ICRC plan drawn up for that purpose.

In order to reach young children in primary and secondary schools in addition to those belonging to the Junior Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross plans to have the school textbook entitled "The Red Cross and My Country" translated into Italian for distribution to primary schools. The "Teacher's Manual" is likewise being translated, for distribution to teachers in the end class of primary schools. Subsequently and in accordance with ICRC recommendations, the National Society will carry out a long-term plan, in agreement with the Ministry of Education, to provide teachers with guidelines on the Red Cross and instructions on the use of the school textbook.

Further instruction is to be provided on the Red Cross, its principles and its work, to children entering secondary school, at which age their critical outlook tends to develop. Difficulties have arisen, however, in connection with translation and the commissioning of new drawings, so that this work is expected to take some time.

Following the recommendation of the first World Council of the Junior Red Cross on the dissemination of the Conventions, the Pioneers of the Italian Red Cross have undertaken the following measures:

- (1) The inclusion of a lesson on the Geneva Conventions in all first-aid courses for students and would-be Pioneers.
- (2) Roneo reproduction and distribution to Pioneer Groups of the ICRC booklet (Summary for members of the armed forces and the general public) entitled "Le Convenzioni di Ginevra".
- (3) Translation into Italian of the Course of Five Lessons on the Conventions prepared by the ICRC. This was completed in February of this year and copies are distributed to Pioneer leaders or any members of the public wishing to know more about the Geneva Conventions.
- (4) Preparation of meetings and debates among members of each group on the structure of the International Red Cross and on the Conventions, with the participation of experts who are not members of those groups.
- (5) Distribution to Italian Pioneer Groups of three sets of posters on the Conventions put out by the ICRC, which have proved most useful for dissemination purposes.
- (6) Lectures on the international structure of the Red Cross and on the 1949 Geneva Conventions at the opening and closing sessions of Pioneer Training Courses; similar lectures will be given at the end of the Medical Instruction Course for Teachers, organized by the Italian Junior Red Cross.

It should be noted that in the larger provincial inspectorates of voluntary nursing services, the local nursing inspector invariably gives a lesson on the structures of the International Red Cross.

The Manual "Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949," has been translated by the chief nursing inspector responsible for voluntary nursing services throughout the country. The manual is to be printed and distributed to all voluntary and professional nurses belonging to the inspectorates of Voluntary Nurses, Professional Nurses Training Schools and the Association of Professional Nurses.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The Senior Inspectorate of the Military Medical Unit of the Italian Red Cross has decided to carry out a large-scale campaign to disseminate the Conventions, together with relevant documents, to officers and non-commissioned officers of the Military Medical Unit of the Italian Red Cross and to senior ranks of the armed forces on leave of absence in order to attend courses of instruction, in particular those attending courses on medical care in anti-atomic, chemical and biological warfare, civil defence and air rescue operations.

In addition, the Italian Red Cross has approached military authorities (i.e. the offices of the Minister and Secretary-General at the Ministry of Defence, and general staffs) to arrange for the distribution of the "Soldier's Manual"—at present being translated into Italian—to members of the armed forces. The military authorities have responded very favourably to these approaches. The National Society has also contacted the Police and *Carabinieri* authorities for the same purpose.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Red Cross recently informed the ICRC that it was endeavouring to make the Geneva Conventions known in that country and that it had approached the New Zealand Government to that effect. We have now received from the Government some information about the efforts it has undertaken in agreement with the National Society to disseminate the Conventions, and we publish it as of undoubted interest to our readers.

Military

In New Zealand, the 1949 Geneva Conventions are disseminated to the various branches of the Military as follows.

Navy

New recruits receive basic tuition by film and lectures on the rights of prisoners of war. The overall training programme is as follows:

- (a) Officers: All officers hear lectures on the subject of the Geneva Conventions during initial training;
- (b) Senior Ratings: Lectures are included in the syllabus of the Leadership Course which all Petty Officers undertake shortly after promotion to the rank;
- (c) Seagoing Personnel: Approximately once in each commission the ship's company of every sea-going ship is lectured on the Articles of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, of August 12, 1949.

Instruction to personnel on capture by the enemy is promulgated by Navy Order.

Army

Army training on the Geneva Conventions is undertaken as part of what is known as "Code of Conduct" training. Specific features of training on the Geneva Conventions are:

- (a) Training is given annually by units;
- (b) Although training in Code of Conduct is given at recruit level, the details of the Geneva Conventions are not taught until soldiers are posted to their permanent units;
- (c) Officers also receive training on the subject as above and in addition:
 - (i) at the Royal Military College, Duntroon or the Officer Cadet School, Portsea;
 - (ii) during the general professional discussions which form part of career courses;
- (d) Specialist units, such as Medical and Military Police personnel, receive additional training as required;
- (e) The training material used by the New Zealand Army consists of:
 - (i) A Code of Conduct/precis/directive;
 - (ii) The Geneva Conventions Handbook (1961) which is widely distributed among Army units;
 - (iii) A summary of the Geneva Conventions (1960) which also has a wide distribution;
 - (iv) A course of five lessons on the Geneva Conventions (1963) which has a limited distribution.

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

Air Force

All RNZAF personnel from basic recruit to junior command and staff levels are given training on the Geneva Conventions. Material on the Conventions forms part of standard RNZAF training manuals. In addition, the subject is covered thoroughly during overseas departure courses for those personnel posted to overseas units. Specific publications used for training on the Conventions are:

- (a) South East Asia Standardization Agreement 2074;
- (b) Red Cross Pamphlet D5725—The Four Geneva Conventions, 12 August 1949;
- (c) British War Office publication number 6637—Regulations for Treatment of Prisoners of War—Geneva Conventions.

The treatment of sick and wounded in the field is covered by the First Aid Instruction given to all personnel.

For all the military services, interpretation of, and comment on, international legal documents is available from the legal services of the Ministry of Defence.

Civilian

In addition, the New Zealand Department of Education has published a booklet entitled “The Red Cross in the World Today” which has a section explaining the Geneva Conventions. This publication is distributed to all schools in New Zealand for particular use by students in the 9 to 12 years age group.

The Conventions also form part of the course followed, at New Zealand universities, by students of International Law.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

COLLOQUIUM ON SPIRITUAL AND INTELLECTUAL ASSISTANCE IN TIME OF ARMED CONFLICTS AND CIVIL DISTURBANCES

The International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo, and the International Institute of Human Rights, Strasbourg, held a joint colloquium in Milan, from 21 to 23 September 1973, on spiritual and intellectual assistance in time of armed conflicts and civil disturbances.

After a number of reports had been noted, dealing, *inter alia*, with the content of spiritual and intellectual assistance by different religious movements, and the legal and moral aspects of that assistance, a round-table meeting afforded representatives of the Churches and humanitarian organizations, including the ICRC, an opportunity to discuss cases of that type of relief.

The Colloquium carefully studied the two draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions which had been prepared by the ICRC as an appropriate basis for discussion at the forthcoming Diplomatic Conference convened by the Swiss Government. While the draft articles were not discussed, the Colloquium expressed satisfaction at the headway made in the work carried out by the ICRC over several years. It therefore decided to send the Secretary-General of the United Nations the resolution reproduced below,¹ which relates almost wholly to the development and reaffirmation of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts and civil disturbances. A resolution such as this, on the eve of the Diplomatic Conference, is obviously very encouraging for the ICRC.

The Colloquium on Spiritual and Intellectual Assistance in Time of Armed Conflicts and Civil Disturbances, convened by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo, and the International Institute of Human Rights, Strasbourg, and meeting in Milan from 21 to 23 September 1973,

¹ Original French, our translation.

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Considering the reports and communications submitted to the Colloquium on the legal and practical aspects of spiritual and intellectual assistance in time of armed conflicts and civil disturbances,

Convinced that during such conflicts the spiritual and intellectual needs of military and civilian victims, combatants or non-combatants, are at least as great as in peacetime,

Recalling that some aspects of the right to spiritual and intellectual assistance are protected, inter alia, by Articles 18, 27, 44, 45, 46 and 56 of the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land annexed to the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907,

Recalling further that the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 contain numerous provisions safeguarding spiritual and intellectual assistance in time of international armed conflict,

Asserting that the principles of humane treatment and non-discrimination laid down in Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, regarding non-international armed conflicts, imply respect for the fundamental beliefs and religious practices of the persons protected,

Referring to the work of the Secretary-General of the United Nations with regard to human rights in time of armed conflict, and to the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the work of the two Conferences of Government Experts convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross and having noted the two draft Additional Protocols submitted to Governments as a basis for the Diplomatic Conference convened by the Swiss Government to be held in Geneva in 1974,

Noting that Articles 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 52, 53 and 65 of the draft Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts and Articles 6, 8, 12, 14 and 15 of the draft Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts contain provisions which reaffirm and specify the exercise of spiritual and intellectual rights,

Reaffirming the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and the right freely to demonstrate religious beliefs or convictions, in public or in private, as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Decides:

1. To invite *all States to ratify, if they have not already done so, the universal and regional instruments asserting the right to freedom of thought, conviction and religion, and to apply the provisions of those instruments in all circumstances, including international and non-international armed conflicts, and in situations of internal tension;*

2. To express to the *International Committee of the Red Cross its deep satisfaction regarding its notable work on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts;*

3. To urge the *1974 Diplomatic Conference to consider favourably and to approve the draft articles proposed by the ICRC regarding respect for and protection of the spiritual and intellectual rights and freedom of victims of armed conflicts, including the right to render and receive assistance;*

4. To encourage the *Diplomatic Conference to give favourable consideration to the draft articles relating to the dissemination of the principles and rules of humanitarian law, inter alia by having recourse to qualified legal advisers for the application of the Conventions and for the incorporation of its study in military and civilian programmes of education;*

5. To appeal to any party involved in an international or non-international armed conflict:

- (a) *to respect the right of any victim of an armed conflict to exercise his spiritual and intellectual activities and to supply him with the facilities necessary therefor;*
 - (b) *to refrain from controlling such activities in a manner incompatible with respect for beliefs and convictions, or from practising methods of information, training or teaching which are incompatible with freedom of thought and the principles of humanitarian law.*
-

HEALTH EDUCATION

In July 1973, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the International Union for Health Education, the headquarters of which is in Paris, the VIIIth International Conference on Health Education in Paris brought together 1,300 delegates from 70 countries to discuss achievements in two decades of health education and to consider prospects. Representatives from the League of Red Cross Societies and from several National Societies participated in the working groups on: Methodology and Evaluation in Health Education; Health Education and the Environment; Health Education in a Changing World; and Health Education and Development.

A few extracts from the general report on the conference show the direction which health education is taking to become essential for the individual's harmonious development and for family equilibrium:

Health education is concerned with helping individuals and groups to confront new situations arising from environmental changes, not by cramming their minds with detailed information but by making them aware of the principles and values which are of use to them in all situations. Such values for a healthy environment must have a high priority in the list of values of which society approves . . .

. . . Health education demands not only the preparation of individuals to meet new situations, but also the reform of political, economic and social structures in order to change conditions which are inimical to health. That implies respect of the individual's opinions and an awareness of the consequences of action to promote health . . .

. . . At all stages of life, family equilibrium stands out as a key factor of development. Health education must therefore assume responsibility for—to quote the working groups—“the planning of activities that will lead to a better quality of family living”. Such activities should include, besides those which have now become

traditional, sex education with appropriate preparation for responsible parenthood, family planning, and civic education programmes focussing on the place and role of the family in national development.

The main objectives of health education are:

- the education of those who have authority and influence in the community about the need for innovations and action programmes in pursuit of goals related to better family living;
- the need to legitimize, within the community, the goals for better family living and to create a supportive social environment leading to the adoption of this concept as an accepted and advocated practice;
- help to individuals to understand such a programme, to perceive how they may contribute to the satisfaction not only of their own needs but to those of institutions and society as a whole;
- the provision of ways and means to enable the population to give effect to the measures in that programme which are considered essential . . .

. . . The concept of the family is undergoing constant change: the broad basis provided by the tribe and the clan has given way to the nuclear family, limited to the father, the mother and the children. Today, a new type of family is emerging: the 'modern community'. There is no doubt that such an evolutionary process is a factor of disequilibrium. Another aspect of the problem, which makes it even more critical, is related to the fact that an increasing number of women are working. Yet the scope of their responsibilities at home remains the same . . .

. . . On the other hand, the health of the mother must be protected through the spacing of births, both for her own and her children's sake. The purpose of family planning is to space out births in order to improve the health of mothers, children and fathers and to contribute in the campaign against sterility and abortion. In connection with the family planning programmes provided by health and social services, health education has a

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major rôle to play in promoting the co-operation of people and helping them to take the decisions which they feel are most appropriate. Such active participation is essential to promote family health and welfare and to contribute thereby to a country's social development . . .

. . . Health education in school is fundamental, for any education of the child automatically affects the family and the community. Schooling implies well-trained teachers who will stimulate. The school is an ideal place for practical demonstrations in cleansing and hygiene, and years of school attendance is a prerequisite for the success of any educational endeavour . . .

. . . It is therefore imperative for health education to promote everywhere and by all possible means opportunities for a constructive dialogue and for better understanding. It should also stimulate the development of active community groups in urban districts, in villages, in housing blocks, and encourage greater initiative and leadership within these groups . . . to enable health education to meet one of the most prominent needs in the world today, the need for human contact, so keenly felt by young people. Youth needs to establish with adults the type of communication that will result in mutual trust and be beneficial to all concerned. . . .

. . . Among the consequences of the deficiencies to which young people are vulnerable, mention has been made of the abuse of drugs and alcohol. This is a problem which should be considered more thoroughly, for drug dependency is not confined to youth. Three forms of it—alcohol, tobacco, drugs—have been examined with reference to the possibility of reducing frequency and risk by health education . . .

. . . Tobacco and alcohol have in common that they are first used by adults and later by youth seeking identification with the adult world. Drugs, in contrast, are considered by the young as a means of putting distance between them and adults and society, of attracting attention, and of creating unease within the family or society with a view to bringing about a change . . . However, if

education is to have an impact on children, the abuses practised by the young must not be dissociated from those of their elders, in order to avoid widening the generation gap whilst highlighting the danger of drugs for the human being . . .

. . . One working group stressed that there was no question of choosing between prohibition and education. Education should give the individual a balanced view enabling him to assume his responsibilities and realize the scope of the whole problem . . .

These quotations show that due consideration was given at the meeting to both particular factors (alcohol, tobacco, drugs, pollution, etc.) and very different living conditions (industrialization, town planning, youth, development, etc.). They show also that in all these matters health education has a role of capital importance.

As Miss M.M. Dienesch, of the French Ministry of Health and Social Security, said in her opening speech, illness may kill, ignorance increases the danger, but education can save. She added that health should no longer be considered the doctor's province alone; it was the basis common to individuals and to society, and without that participation the health of the population could not be improved.

HUMANITARIAN LAW RESEARCH

From 13 August to 21 September 1973, in the Academy of International Law at The Hague, a centre for study and research into problems relating to the application of humanitarian law of war to conflicts not of an international character was organized. The study directors were Professor Georges Abi-Saab, of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, for the French-speaking section, and Professor Frits Kalshoven, of Leyden University, for the English-speaking section.

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Participants came from more than twenty countries in several continents. Each group, composed of about fifteen, discussed the reports submitted by the participants on practical problems relating to the application of Article 3 common to the 1949 Conventions and on current work for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law in the same sphere.

The Red Cross was represented at the Centre by Mr. Jiri Toman, in charge of research at the Henry Dunant Institute, and Mr. Michel Veuthey, ICRC legal adviser.

This session appears to have roused in those who attended it considerable interest in the work at present carried out on the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law, and action in favour of victims of non-international armed conflicts. A number of those present will be members of their country's delegation to the Diplomatic Conference on Humanitarian Law which is to meet in Geneva in the coming year.

IDENTIFICATION OF DISASTER VICTIMS

At the Ninth Congress of the International Academy of Legal Medicine and of Social Medicine, in Rome, a round-table meeting was held on 25 September 1973 on the problem of the technical organization of disaster victim identification. Participants from various countries considered the technical aspects of identification and the methods which should be used in case of disaster. Mr. Weyand, representing the League, made an interesting statement about his experiences in the course of numerous missions following large-scale natural disasters and drew attention to the difficulties with which the identification of victims was beset. Miss Katz, the ICRC representative, told the meeting of the methods recommended by the Central Tracing Agency, of which she is Assistant Director, for registering the bodies of victims.

In view of the experience acquired and the desirability of making the essential factors known, we reproduce below the text of her statement :

The methods of identification advocated by some scientists are undoubtedly of great interest, but could they be applied in a number of countries which, alas, are frequently struck by gigantic disasters ?

If we take the condition of teeth as an identification factor, what purpose can this serve in an area where the population receives no dental treatment whatever ? During the Second World War, one of the Powers party to the conflict took the initiative of including in the death certificate form the dental condition of the enemy found dead in the battle area. Although in itself a useful factor, this was valueless for identification purposes because the adverse party had no precise information about the dental condition of its own troops.

We therefore consider it essential to register such information as bone structure, apparent age, features, hair, special marks. While it might be useful to photograph the face of the deceased, the body must on no account be removed before :

- (1) attaching to it an identity disc bearing a number ;
- (2) noting the place where the body was found ;
- (3) registering any other bodies found nearby (it might be a family group) ;
- (4) collecting any objects lying near the bodies.

The index card on which all the information about the body is entered should also mention other bodies and any objects found in the immediate vicinity of the deceased. Moreover, it should bear the same reference number as the identity disc attached to the body.

The objects found on the dead man (jewels, pocket contents, etc.) should be listed and enclosed in a bag bearing the same reference number as the identity disc attached to the body. Some samples of the deceased's clothing should be added.

If immediate burial is necessary owing to the heat and the lack of a suitable place where non-identified bodies may be kept for a short time, care must be taken to ascertain that each body has a

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numbered disc affixed to it. Registration numbers must be duly indicated on the individual tomb or on the mass grave. As soon as the situation permits, it will thus be possible to reopen the graves and, taking all the necessary precautions, make a more systematic and scientific examination of the remains.

To revert to the question of registration, the teams responsible for the search for victims and the removal of bodies should be equipped with a set of registration discs and with special forms on which they may draw up a brief preliminary report.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

MICHAEL BOTHE: "DAS VÖLKERRECHTLICHE VERBOT DES EINSATZES CHEMISCHER UND BAKTERIOLOGISCHER WAFFEN"¹

The *International Review* had occasion to analyse the thesis defended by Dr. Michael Bothe, in 1967, on the application of the law of war by the United Nations.² One of the chapters was a useful contribution to the examination of the theoretical and practical problems posed by Red Cross action in times of conflict.

The study now published by Dr. Bothe is sponsored by the "Max Planck Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht" and bears the subheading "Kritische Würdigung und Dokumentation der Rechtsgrundlagen". The writer has devoted it to the banning, in international law, of the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, and it will certainly be very useful to all interested in these problems.

It comprises a description of all the negotiations which, since the beginning of the twentieth century, have led to the present prohibitions, and it also refers to recent negotiations for the abolition of even the production and storing of such weapons. The work done by the Red Cross is dealt with fully, as are discussions within United Nations bodies.

Further, the author considers the attitude of various governments. He also refers to all the cases in which such weapons have been used during a conflict, and to those in which they have allegedly been used, although there is no real evidence to that effect. The book contains a detailed bibliography and an index which considerably facilitates reference.

C.P.

¹ Carl Heymann Verlag AG, Köln-Bonn, 1973, 391 pages.

² *Le droit de la guerre et les Nations Unies*, Droz, Genève, 1967.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949¹

Some Publications

	Sw. Fr.
The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. 2nd Ed. 1950. 245 pp.	10.—
Commentary published under the general editorship of Mr. J. Pictet, member of ICRC:	
— Vol. 1: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field — 466 pp.	
bound	40.—
paper-back	30.—
— Vol. 2: Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea — 320 pp.	
bound	35.—
paper-back	25.—
— Vol. 3: Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War — 764 pp.	
bound	50.—
paper-back	40.—
— Vol. 4: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War — 660 pp.	
bound	45.—
paper-back	35.—
Summary for Members of Armed Forces and the General Public, 13 pp.	1.50
Course of Five Lessons, 102 pp.	7.—
Essential Provisions, 4 pp.	0.30
Soldier's Manual, 24 pp.	0.50
Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 — 45 pp. (for orders exceeding 100 copies, Sw. Fr. 1.— per copy)	1.50

*

International Red Cross Handbook. ² Conventions—Statutes and Regulations—Resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, 11th ed. 1971; 8vo, 607 pp.	40.—
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¹ These publications and the full list of ICRC publications may be obtained from the ICRC Documentation Department, 7 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva.

² This joint publication can be obtained at the above address or from the League of Red Cross Societies, Case postale 2099, CH-1211 Geneva 19.



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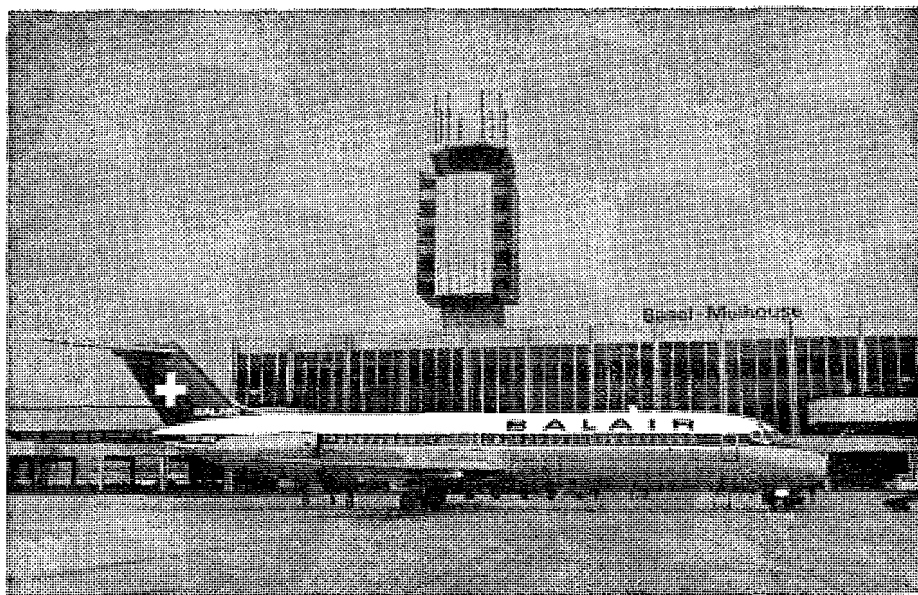
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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, avenue Mobutu, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kamien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris, cedex 08*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, No 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavík*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.

- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Jamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsesgracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14, Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, Oslo. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H - Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle Andrés Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, S-114 51, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Regional Community Park, Wrightson Road Extension, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 20006, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2838 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.